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THE UNION DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Candidates for State Officers and Presidential Electors.

PLATFORM FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Squabble between John Cochrane and Col. Ming.

The Harmonious Democracy Almost in a Fight.

LETTER FROM MR. BUCHANAN,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY. SYRACUSE, July 31, 1856.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention at 9 o'clock this morning, John Cochrans called from the table the resolution and amendment concerning the method of choosing the electoral ticket.

On the motion being carried, Mr. Cochrane moved to amend the amendment by appointing a committee of one from each Congressional district, to choose a State electoral ticket from the names of such electors as shall be submitted to them by the representatives of this Convention from each Congressional district, to prepare therefrom the efectoral ticket, together with two electors at large, to be submitted to the Convention.

H. S. Curring called for the reading of the original reso-

Mr. Tween hoped the amendment last offered would not prevail. Delegates elected here should make the nominations, and could do so without the aid of committee The proposition of the gentleman might be fair enough, but it did not look so. He was not willing to confide his

Privilege of choosing an elector to any man.

R. P. Wesser, of Livingston, thought there could be no objection to the amendment. It only contemplated giving the committee the privilege of selecting from the names submitted by the delegates.

Mr. Brown could see no objection to the resolution. He thought there could be no object for the committee to act unfairly, for although all here were favorable to union, yet there were thousands outside who would read the proceedings here, and unless they see that union is carried out in good faith on the ticket, they will repudiate

Judge Branes.zv thought his friends misunderstood the meaning of the resolution. It meant more than that the committee should select from the names submitted by the elegates. It provides that they shall select and arrange the electoral ticket and choose two electors at large. It was unkind to introduce the subject now. The Convention should have been permitted to go on with the busi-ness of completing the State, and then the matter of the electoral ticket should have been brought up in order. When the proper time arrived he hoped the Convention would vote down the resolution, and adopt a fair course of action. Names of electors at large would be submitted, and they, no doubt, be agreed on by the Convention

Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. Schell being absent from the Convention, on me tion, Josiah Sutherland was authorized to fill the vagancy.

proceed to a rice voce vote for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Ellsworth, of Ystes, moved to amend, by nomina ting Judge Vanderblit by acclamation.

Cries of "No," "no," and the amendment was with-Mr. Bancan, of Kings, stated by authority that Judge

Vanderbilt was not a candidate for the office of Lieutenan

votes being cast for Judge Vanderbilt, Mr. Rice, o Queens, said it was useless to vote for that gentleman, a Mr. Turner, of Quoens, said he had the best authorit

for stating that Judge Vanderbilt would accept the nomi-Mr. Pocs, of Queens, said that Judge Vanderbilt was

not the man to crowd himself on the Convention, and knew he would not accept any but an unanimous nomi-

L. B. Saspand seconded the motion, which was carried

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a

candidate for Canal Commissioner, with the following re

A DELEGATE here withdrew the name of A. J. Yates and declared in favor of Mr. Russell.

Col. Ming moved to make the nomination of Spraker

Mr. Bowse returned his thanks for the honor done him by the vote of the Convention, and stated that he could

nation. He desired, if he knew his own heart, to promote the success of the tower, that no name prominently identified with either section of the democracy should be selected. He had been the hardest of the "hard," and never minced his words or wounded his friends when alluding to the quarrels of the party, and thought that time was needed to bent the old wounds. He was, besides, too poor a man to accept office, and was anxious to labor to the present canvais unframmelled. Lemus! Steison had presented the name of John L. Russell to the Convention, out of re-

the name of John L. Russell to the Convention, out of respect to that excellent democrat. A delegate from St. Lawrence had since informed him that Mr. Russell was a candidate for another nomination, but it was now agreed to let the name stand as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. He had been an earnest friend of Silas Wright, and was worthy of the support of the united party.

R. Bamusa, of Oncida, seconded the claims of Mr. Russell. It should be remembered that he was a citizen of old St. Lawrence, where large majorities used to be rolled up for the democrats. He desired now to see a candidate on the ticket who could check the career of that renegate, Preston King. (Hisses.) Gentiemen may hiss, but (Cries, 'We're hissing Preston King, not you.' "Give King one hiss now,' &c.) Mr. Bamber continued to urge the claims of Mr. Russell.

Judge Hodencov moved that Mr. Russell be unanimously nominated.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Russell then received

mmissioner.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for State Prison

Dominissioner.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for State Prison Inspector, for which office several candidates were named, and amongst others Mat. Brennan, of New York.

John-Combane urged Mr. Brennan's chaims, stating his finess for the office, through his connection with the police of the city of New York.

After some remarks from L. B. Shepard, Mr. Kreity and others, all in favor of Mr. Brennan—

Mr. Howest, of Ontario, moved to suspend the rules, sytheh was carried. He then moved Mr. Brennan's unanimous nomination, which was carried, with loud cheers.

S. B. Jawart moved that H. G. Warner, of Monroe, be insentated by seclamation as the candidate for the office of Clerk of Appeals.

L. B. Shepard seconded the motion, whereupon several motions were made to amond, by substituting the names of Mesers. Osborn, of Chautauque, Dayton, of Niagara, and others, but all were lost, after which Mr. Warner was nominated by acclamation.

An announcement was made for a meeting of young men in delegations this afternoon, in order to prepare for a mass meeting of the young men of the democratic party supporting Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Three cheers were given for the entire State ticket.

Judge Branseary then moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate two electors for the State at large. He did so with the purpose of nominating one in the expectation that the other would be nominated by the gentleman from New York who had previously moved in that matter.

Jonn Counnance here rose to a point of order, and said the resolution offered by him was laid on the table till

gentleman from New York who had previously moved in that matter.

John Commann here rose to a point of order, and and the resolution offered by him was laid on the table till the completion of the State ticket, and should now be taken up, according to parliamentary rules, but although he considered the motion of the gentleman from Oneida discourteens and made in a cold hearted manner, yet for the good of the great democratic party he would easier this point of order until after the electors of the State at large were chosen, when he would call up the resolution.

The Chain said the consideration of the resolution on the table was the first business in order.

Mr. Cocumann desired to waive that point, and give the motion of Judge Beardaley precedence

The CHAIR-Then the motion of the gentleman from

The Chark—Then the motion of the gentleman from Oneida will be entertained.

Judge Brardelsy then nominated Addison Gardiner for one of the electors at large.

Lorinzo B. Shiffard now rose and said, that in the same spirit that had animated the gentleman who had last spoken, he desired to nominate as the other elector at large, David L. Seymour, and accompanied the nomination by a very finitering compliment to Mr. Seymour.

Mr. Graves, of Steuben, moved as a substitute for the names already mentioned, those of Horatic Seymour and Greene C. Bronson.

Governor Seymour—Mr. President:—This cannot be I am not to be put down from the high position assigned me last night. To carry through this campaige I must be without the trammel of nomination. I trust that the first nominations, so properly made, will be carried through with entire unanimity.

Loud cheering followed this speech, and Addison Gardiner and David L. Seymour were immediately nominated by acclamation electors at large.

John Cochrass then moved the adoption of the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional district, to select for the electoral ticket four names to be submitted by the delegates from the Congressional districts.

H. S. Currins boped the motion would not prevail. There were thirty-live Congressional districts; so there must be a majority on the committee, one way or the other, and wherever the representatives from a Congressional district could not agree on a candidate, this committee would decide in a manner that would not be acceptable to one side or the other.

After a warm and somewhat bad tempered bebate, Mr. Cochrane's resolution was adopted.

S. B. Jewerr moved that the delegates from each judical district nominate two members each to serve ou the Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Without definite action being taken upon this motion, it was proposed that the Convention take a recess till two o'clock. (Cries of "No," "No.") Much confusion prevailed in the Convention—a dozen speaking a

I. B. Sirkard desired to say that the Committee on Resolutions had not yet met.

Mr. Cochrank moved that the Convention go into an informal session for ten minutes, in order to enable the Chair to select and announce the Committee on the Electoral Ticket. Carried.

The various delegations then assembled in groups in different parts of the hall, and amid confusion worse confounded John Cochrane appealed to the Convention, for the Chair could not select his committee amids the noise, and asked that the Convention take a recess till 2 o'clock. Adopted.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, and the President announced the Committee on the Electora

Ticket as follows:—
District.

1-W. Sidney Smith.

2-Jchn Rice.

3-P. G. Maloney.

4-Henry H. Howard.

5-W. P. McCormick.

6-J. Cochrane, Chairman.

7-Richardson.

8-W. W. Sanger.

9-Governeur Kemble.

10-Samuel Fowler.

11-D. K. Olney.

12-H. Hogaboom.

18-J. L. Holmes,

14-Peter Cagger.

15-J. Thompson.

16-P. P. Ellaworth.

17-J. Tillinghast.

Mr. Rosenter, of Schoharie,

Mr. Rosenter, of Schoharie, Ticket as follows:-

District.

18—J. Spraker.
19—R. A. Leslie.
20—S. Vandeusen.
21—Edward Tompkins.
22—D. P. Brewster.
22—Alfred Fox
24—T. G. Alvord.
25—Pomercy Incher.
25—Fomercy Incher.
26—T. M. Howell.
27—H. D. Barto, Jr.
28—W. C. Rhodes.
20—Dean Richmond.
31—E. Williams, Jr.
32—John Gauson.
35—T. A. Osborne.

Mr. ROSSITER, of Schoharie, moved the appointment of committee of three to inform the candidates of their nomination. Carried.

a committee of three to inform the candidates of their nomination. Carried.

The Cham appointed Messrs. Rossiter, S. B. Jewett and Judge Beardslee.

S. B. Jewert moved that the Chair be requested to telegraph to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breekinridge, in forming them that that the democracy of New York had united and had nominated a State ticket; that they had declared their intention to carry the State, and intended to redeem the piedge.

The motion was adopted, with loud applause.

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The motion was adopted, with loud applause.

The Chark then announced the following as the State Central Committee:—

First District—John Kelly, P. B. Sweeney.

Second District—Samuel Fowler, W. H. Ludlow, Third District—H. G. Stone, B. H. Cushney.

Fifth District—H. M. Jaycox, H. Green.

Sixth District—H. M. Jaycox, H. Green.

Sixth District—H. W. Rogers, Pean Richmond.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions being called for Gov. Swinour said there was cause for much gratification that the committee, composed equally of persons from the two rections of the democracy, into which the party were formerly divided, could now present a sories of resolutions on principles to the Convention with entire unanimity. He then read the following resolutions, which were received with loud applause:—

Resolved, That we congratulate the democracy in the distinctions of the plan have been buried, and a new career opened to the democracy of the Union, led forward the confederated States in the cause of constitutional liberty and the true principles of democracy.

Resolved, That we congratulate the democracy in the distinctions of the past have been buried, and a new career opened to the democracy of the State of New York in the cause of constitutional liberty and the true principles of democracy.

Resolved, That we congratulate the democracy of the party of the democracy of the party of the party of the party of the party

senied at the Chemman convenion. That we corduly approve of these candidates, and recognize in the tried statesman, James Buchanan, and in his gallant associate, John C. Breckinridge, men entreached in the hearts of the people, and worthy of the unantimous, devoted and enhanciate the population of the unantimous, devoted and enhanciate and provided and worthy of the unantimous, devoted and enhanciate and provided and the Union.

Resolved, That we cordulally approve of the platform and principles adopted by the National Convention at Clincinnal, because they exhibit the desporacy of the Union in its true attribute as a party of broad and generous sympathies and carriest patriolism—not sealonal, prosceptive or distributies and extractive as a party of broad and generous sympathies and carriest patriolism—not sealonal, prosceptive or distributions and extends and extends and extends of the people, but embracing every portion of the Union in its affections, and extends the state of the tractice of the unantiment, and of the analysis of the property of the control of the union of the control of the contr

should command the entire approval of the patrictic citizens of all parties; and that the opposition with which his beneficent measure is not by political leaders, proves them more intent upon making political capital out of exciting difficulties than contributing to their removal by prodont and efficient legislation.

Resolved, That the recent decision of the Court and the public sentiment of the State, viniticating the constitution and rights of the citizen against the summary and inquisitorial provisions of the contrete temperance acits, is evidence of the justice of the course of the democracy of this State in opposition to the instance, and that while we regard the cause of public morality worthy the most carness solicitude of government, we believe than it can never be subserved by the disregard of the practical rights of the citizen or the sacred of public morality worthy the most carness solicitude of government, we believe that it can never be subserved by the disregard of the practical rights of the citizen or the sacred of public morality worthy the most carness solicitude of government, we believe that it can never be subserved by the disregard of the practical rights of the citizen or the sacred of the control of the control of the citizen or the sacred of the control of the citizen or the sacred of the control of the citizen or the sacred of the control of the citizen or the sacred of the control of the citizen or the sacred of the sacred of the control of the control of the citizen of the control of the sacred of the control of the control

to review the State of New York throughout her political history, showing she had always optosed oppressive acts, as now she opposed interference, by soercion, with morals, encroachments on religious rights and uswrpations on State covereignty. He held that ashough they opposed two political prites they opposed but one great political heresy. The Know Nothings and republicans, he considered alike in proscription, intolerance and bigotry, and only kept apart by personal quarrels. He defended ably and eloquently the democracy against the charge that they were responsible for the Missourt outrages in Kansas. In the charges made by their opponents they found they had been tarking up the wrong tree. They who hold that the great democratic party should be disgraced because of the violence used by one member of the party, quite forget that they had placed in nomination a man who had done the same thing. Mr. Seymour concluded by urging that every honorable exertion be made for the election of the entire ticket.

Joun Cochrank then reported the following electoral ticket, stating it was as recommended by the delegations from the Congressional districts:—

Dist.

1. J. W. Lawrence.

18 D. D. Campbell.

rom the Congressional districts

Dist.

1. J. W. Lawrence.

2. J. S. Thorne.

3. J. W. Brown.

4. Michael Tuomey.

5. W. M. Tweed.

6. John Cochrane.

7. D. Kennedy.

8. E. Cooper.

9. B. Brandreth.

10. J. P. Tremaine.

11. D. W. Woolsey.

12. R. Reed.

13. G. R. Davice.

14. J. B. Plumb.

15. J. Willard.

16. W. C. Watson.

17. F. Lansing. Tricts:—

Dist.

18. D. D. Campbell.

19. W. Waters.

20. J. Striker.

21. M. Jackson.

22. 8. T. Fairohild.

23. A. Foster.

24. J. P. Haskins.

25. A. Elmendorf.

26. G. M. Horton.

27. N. Halsey.

28. P. Wuner.

29. C. H. Clark.

30. M. P. Sampson.

31. C. Lee.

22. J. P. Vanderpool.

33. E. Hamson.

17. F. Lansing.

Mr. Cuvier, of Wayne, objected to the report so far as the Twenty fifth district was concerned. The name reported was not the one recommended by the delegates, injustice had been done the representatives of that district, and he characterized the report as false on its Mr. Howkit, of Capandaigua, explained that the name

Mr. Howshi, of Canandaigua, explained that the name was changed in order to preserve the equilibrium between the hards and softs.

A warm and angry debate ensued.

Mr. Cochrane implored members to be discreet, and drop this discussion. He was sorry the report had been stigmatized as false, and he moved to substitute the name of J. C. Myers in place of Mr. Elmendorf After considerable excitement the motion was adopted. Col. Mine asked if a person holding an office under the United States was not prohibited by the constitution from being on an electoral ticket?

The Chair said he was.

Col. Mine said a member of that committee just report ed, from New York, was a federal office holder.

John Cochrane—if the gentleman is addressing his remarks to me—

Col. Mine—I asked the question of the Chair—not of yet.

you.

Mr. Cochanne—I am not speaking to the gentleman, but to the Chair, and probably I should not be addressing a gentleman at all if I were speaking to the delegate who has just taken his seat.

Excitement and cries of "Order," "order."

Mr. Cochanne proceeded to say he withdrew his name in favor of James C. Willett, who was thereupon substituted on the ticket.

in favor of James C. Willett, who was thereupon substituted on the ticket.

Mr. Ward, of New York, then moved for a vote of
thanks to the President and officers of the Convention.

Mr. Rick, of Monroe, moved that the proceedings of
the Convention be printed in the New York Daily News,
and the Albany Allas and Argus. Motion carried.

The Convention was then addressed by Messrs. Tremaine, Cochrane and Kelly, and after a brief address
from the Chair, adjourned sine die.

LETTER FROM MR. BUCHANAN.

SYRACUSE, July 21-P. M. The following answer was received from the Hon. James Buchanan to the telegraphic message addressed to him by the President of the Convention, informing him of the union of the democratic party of the State. I

is as follows:—
To Wm. C. Cranz, Esq., President of the consolidated Remocratic Convention, of the New York democracy:—
Mr. Buchanan has received the resolution of the consolidated Convention of the New York democracy. Their union at this eventful crisis is one of the grandest events in our history. Our ear will now weather the storm of fanaticism, and the Union must and shall be preserved. The whole Southern country will half this reunion as a rainbow in the clouds, promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time amon; the sister States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

SYRACUSE, July 31—10 P. M. A large and enthusiastic democratic meeting was held in Market Hall this evening. Eloquent speeches were made by John Cochrane and other members of the Con-

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. SYRACCSE, July 31—9:15 P.M. The united democracy have had some little difference

of opinion over their nominations, and it is quite eviden that the union is a very hollow truce. There was a good deal of manœuvering about the gubernatorial nom and when Mr. Wood's triends found that the country hards would not vote for Fernando, they changed to been expected by his friends. Lorenzo B. Shepard and any one, while Captain J. M. Turner, heading a large

ame to Syracuse. It was all arranged in Albany, by the Central Railroad manager s. The hards were brought in by Erastus Corning, the President of the road, and Dean ended to run, but by cked down. The imprudence, co such a thing was too potent after the Herathe's disclosures. Mr. Wor d had instructed his blends at Syra-cuse to withdraw hr s name if it did not appear that it was the choice of a r ajority of the Convention. Parker's nomination was a bitter publish the hards, but they con oled themselves with the idea, that the fact that he wa the first jurist to give an optoion adverse to the prohibi tory liquowist would secure to him the greg and the

was nemion) and by acclamation, and then there was quite a struggle I or the Canal Commissionership, which resuited in in a nomination of a soft, from St. Lawrence, Mr. Russel 1. By his nomination it was boped to neutralize the effect of the defalcation of the Preston King, f in that county. New York desired the Stor. Prison Inspector, in the person of Mat. Brennan, the Zor abs. Police Justice. A series of splendid oratorical of ris were made in his behalf and in behalf of the Sindh ward, by Lorenzo Dow Shepard, John Cochrane

Kelly and Peter B. Sweeney. at hard old Roman, Judge Beardsley, tried to put State had bad enough; but Mr. Hoyle, of Ontario me to the rescue, and moved for a unanimous nomina

State had had enough; but Mr. Hoyle, of Ontario, me to the rescue, and moved for a unanimous nomination of Brennan, which was carried. The remaining slace on the ticket was the clerkship of the Court of Appeals, for which Mr. Warner, of Rochesier, a soit, was nominated in short order.

The ticket was received with no particular enthusiasm. It is composed of a soft Governor, a hard Lieutenant, a sett Canal Commissioner, a soit State Prison Inspector, and a hard Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Judge Beardeley then opened the question of the nomination of Presidential electors. Cochrane had a resolution on the table providing for a committee of sixteen to nominate the electors. Hoyle had another, providing for their selection by the delegates from each Congressional district. Beardeley said these resolutions being on the table, could not take precedence of a motion he desired to make. Cochrane raised the point of order, that as the resolutions were only tabled till the State ticket had been completed, they rame up at this time. The Chair lecided the point in favor of Cochrane, who with a grandiloquence eminent y his own, waived it for the present. Mr. Beardeley then proceeded to nominate Addison Gardiner, soft, as one of the electors at large. Mr. L. B. Siepard said, "in the same spirit, I name David L. Seymour," hard.

The scene was very affecting—this fraternal embrace between old Anchises of the hards and the Hector of the softs; but it didn't suit everybody; and Mr. Graves, o Steuben, moved as the electors at large, Greene G. Bronson and Horatic Saymour; at which there was loud applause. Seymour came down the alsie amid loud cheers from both asies, and said:—'That, sir, cannot be I cannot be put down from the high position which my friends accorded me. The nomination made by the gentleman from New York must be carried through with entire mannimity. It is judicious. I thank the gentleman for hew York must be carried through with entire mannimity. He nomination that has been made in the right spirit, and which w

get some new leaders, and the place of meeting must not be on the line of the Central Railway.

Before the adjournment quite an excitement was created by the retusal of the committee of eight to receive the name of see of the electors nominated from Cayuga county. It may prove the source of much trouble hereafter. The name of William Seebach, a German citizen and a candidate for elector from Richmond county, who was proposed by Ray Tompkins, and other delegates from that county, and who received four votes, was not even mentioned in the Convention, while Lawrence, his opponent, who received six votes, was declared mammously the choice of the delegates from the First Congressional district. What will our German elections as good deal said shout appointing one German elector, they gave the proposition the cold shoulder in the end.

Our Lancaster Correspondence.

LANCASTER, (PA.) July 30, 1856.
The Plan for a New Organ in New York—Robert J.
Walker to be at its Head—Busy Times at Wheatland,

Well, the great trouble at Wheatland, of which I gave you some particulars in my last, is at an end. The Her-mit slept last night in comparative peace and mental quietness. Robert J. Walker, the quietness. Robert J. Walker, the * * * * *, has been taken into the junta; and, a few days ago, he, Mr. Buchanen, and Wm. B. Fordney, Esga., the prospective Minister to France, under the new dynasty of Ferney, Buchanan and Company, paid a visit to Ephrata Mountain Springs, where they hoped to breathe freer over their troubles concerning "a great central organ for the democracy of New York." Thanks to the pure air of Ephrata, the good brandy of our clever friend, Jo. tig Macher, or the superior financial wisdom of Robert the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, the knotty subject was unravelled to the satisfaction of the junta, and the "unterrified" were yesterday let into the secret. The project of buying up the Hanain for half a million having been finally abandoned as impracticable, and that of the Times proving a failure, arrangements have been made for starting "a great central daily organ of the united deurocracy of New York" early in August, with Rob't J. Walker as financier and ostensible and responsible head of the concern, while Forney is to do up the heavy not occupy all his time; and Sanders is to manage the fo reign department, the general tone of which is designed to render the Ostend manifesto, the stealing of Cuba, and the flibustering policy of the Cincinnati platform gene

to render the Ostend manifesto, the stealing of Cuba, and the filibustering policy of the Chucinnati platform gonerally, as palateable as possible to the united democracy of the Empire State. The faffful here are highly elated with the prospects of the wonderful achievements to be accomplished by this new organic movement, and they have actually succeeded already in procuring twenty five subscribers for the central organ.

The official home organ of Mr. Buchanar is in convulsions, and Mr. B. is himself indignant. His triends say that if Sanderson persists in his reckless course, all the old sores between the Cass democracy and himself will be re-opened. The completity of Mr. Buchanan and his friends in slandering Henry A. Mahlenberg, through the columns of the Democra ic Champion, when that gentleman was the democratic candidate for Governor, will be fully exposed; together with the part piayed by certain prominent Buchanan men to defeat Wm. B. Foster, the democratic candidate for Canal Coamustoner in 1847. It is said the documents necessary to do this have been carefully proserved, and will be used if the home organ persists in its present efforts to earn the title of the most ribald, reckless and unprincipled paper in the country. As a sample of the rhetoric of Mr. Buchanan's official mouthpiece, I quote the following from yesterday's issue: The New York Heazah and Philadelphia Bulletin have employed an unpardened convict from the Pauphin country prison to write scurritous and lying communications from Lancaster, by which to mislead their readers and deceive them as to the true state of public opinion in this country. This unpincipled fallow, who is not permitted to exercise the right of suffrage on account of his intimacy with a prison cell, is a fit correspondent of two such lying and infamous nigger worshipping sheets. We hope they will continue him in their employment—indeed, they will have to do so, we presume, as it is not at all probable that they could secure the services of any respectable white man

home organ—a gentieman who can argue principles and defend from assaults, instead of calling names. This has been decided in the junta. 2. That the original artis has in the Engrey, on the Wheatland grog controversy, was ler-nished by one or two well known supporters and de-claimers of Mr. Buchanan hizaseif.

The United Americans' Endorsement of Mr.

the other day, endorsed the nomination of Mr. Filinger for the Presidency, as we have already statul. The following for the Presidency, as we have already statid. The following is the correspondence that has since taken place:—
At a Convention of the Executive Committees of the several chapters of the Order of United Americans, in this State, convened in that city on the 21st inst., by order of the Grand Executive State Committee, to, consider what action, if any, should be taken by the Ceder, as such, in the political questions of the day, it was unanimously resolved, that this treder do adopt the nomination of Milhard Fillmore, of New York, as their candidate for President of the United States, and that they also adopt the nomination of Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, as their candidate for Vice President of the Finited States. The undersigned were instructed by the Convention to consumicate official notice of this fact to the candidates so nominated.

In thus advising you of the scalen of the Convention, we take the liberty to teler briefly to the principles of

In thus advising you of the gamen of the Convention, we take the liberty to refer briefly to the principles of the organization we so represent, claiming that the Order of United Americans is the oldset of slit the American organizations, and from which, under different names, and with other collateral objects, have originated the versions associations of the country devoted to the America, inte-The Order of United Americans, while demanding that

The Order of United Assericans, while demanding that the political interests of the country should be controlled by Americans, would declare a steadfast adharence to that feature of our instantions which secures to every man protection in his civil and religious righis; they disclaim all partisan association, maintaining equal hostility to the political derangognes of our own and and to the influences of those of foreign birth. They hold in sacred reverence the maxima and teachings of Washington against sectional controversies, and achieve with patriotic devotion to the constitution and the union of the States.

These principles they have promalysted and maintained in all their political action. They believe them essential to the welfare of our country, and they recognize you, sir, both from your past official acts and from the assurances and views expressed by you on many occasions, as having similar sentiments in reference to these subjects—to them of so much seeming importance. The successful establishment of these principles, as the fundamental rules of our government, they believe essential for the tranquility and a continued progress in the development of all its greatness.

With the assurances of our back progress in the development of all its greatness.

With the assurances of our high personal respect, w

Erastus Brooks, Charles Fish, J. C. Hulse, D. L. Northrup, Fred'k M. Butler, John C. Helme. William Avery.
C. W. Woodward,
Samuel Hall,
John H. Briggs,
Fred'k C. Wagner,
To Hon. Millard Frimore.

Fred'k C. Wagner,
To Hon. Millard Fillmore.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

Buylato, N. Y., July 29, 1856.

Gentions—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., informing me that at a Convention of the Executive Committees of the zeveral chapters of the Order of United Americans in this State, convened in the city of New York on the 21st inst., it was manimously resolved to adopt my nomination as your candidate for President of the United States, of which you were instructed to give me official notice.

My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise nor equivocation. I am the can didate of the American party, but I see nothing inconsistent with that position, or dishonorable, either to myself or those who, knowing my position, prefer to cast them for me; and I feel peculiarly fastered where it is done as in your case, on the ground of my past official acts. I therefore accept the nomination so generously tendered by the Order of United Americans, and hope they may never have reason to regret this signal proof of confidence. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend and fellow citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Lancaster, Pa., which speaks of my visiting Wheatland and details a conversation between Mr. Buchanan and

lis writing. LENOX, July 29, 1856.

The store ship Relief sailed from this port on the 30th ult. for Pensacola. The following is a list of her officers—James H. North, Lieutenant Commanding: Lieutenant, for year, a Winnig Passed Assistant Surgeon, as if these laster, C. E. Hawky, press the hard plants, a day do:

FREE WATER FOR BROOKLYN.

Ceremonies Attendant upon Breaking Gro for the Nassau Water Works—A Jubilee Among the Brooklynites—Addresses by John H. Prentice, Mayor Hall, Dra Stoors, Bethune and Johnstone.

Yesterday the Isug talked off water works for the benefit of the people of Brooklyn was commenced, with appropriate ceremonies, on the Reservoir grounds, near the Cypress Hills plank road.

There was a large attendance present, comprising many of the official dignitaires, elergymen and professional men in our sister city. The ground is remarkably well chosen, being in the midst of a very beautiful country, in the town of New Lots, near Newtown, on the line of Kings and and Queens counties. The ground is the highest in that part of the country, and below, in sight, are the towns of Flatbush, New Lots, Canarsie Bay and Jamaica Bay.

The water works are under the charge of the Company, which is chartered by the State Legislature, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, with the privilege o increasing it to \$6,000,000, the city being authorized to subscribe \$1,300,000. This company have contracted with H. S. Wells & Co. to prepare the reservoirs and aqueducts, build engine houses, lay down 120 miles of pipe through the city, set 800 hydrants, &c., in consideration of the payment of \$4,200,000. The contract guarantees the delivery, for consumption, of 10,000,000 gallons of water per day within two years, and 10,000,000 additional one year after. The capacity of the works now to be commenced is equal to 40,000,000 gallons, with
the exception of the steam power, which is designed for
the delivery of just one half that amount, which is proba
bly as much as will be required for the next twenty
years. The plan is to construct works on a scale amply
years. The plan is to construct works on a scale amply
years. The plan is to construct works on a scale amply
years. The plan is to construct works on a scale amply
years. The property of the plan ponds, all located
within a distance of nineteen miles from Brooklyn,
supplied by springs, and capable of furnishing
25,000,000 gallons daily. It is only necessary to extend the canal, or means of conducting the water,
to procure additional quantities. The quantity
necessary for the supply of New York is only 17,000,000
per day. The principal reservoir, of a capacity equal to
150,600,600 gallons, will be about aix miles from Brook
lyn, near the Cypress fill Cemetery, where there is already a natural bash, covering 48 acres of ground, elevated 150 feet above the level of the sca. From this
point to Goisiey's fond, six-miles further from the city,
the water will be conveyed in a covered aqueduct, and
beyond the pend by means of an open canal. From the
reservoir to the city iron pipe will be used. A second
reservoir, holding 20,000,000 gallons, will be located on
Flatbush hill, 175 feet above tide water, for the supply of
the high ground in that neighborhood. The most important feature in the whole work is the steam apparatus empleyed in raising the water to the great reservoir on
Cypress Hills. The power will be furnished by a large
Cornish engine, similar to those employed in the English
mines, and which will be capable, of raising 10,000,000
galloos every sixteen hours. The engine house will be
located directly under the hill.

John H. Frentice is President of the company,
The day was a fine one, and there one may be a served to the
ground present so fine an appearance. A large crowd
was in attendance, and tents were exarprised to find t now to be commenced is equal to 40,000,000 gallons, with the exception of the steam power, which is designed for the delivery of just one half that amount, which is proba

and approved by the Mayor. This plax was the virtual adoption of the Nassau valer Company, as the rygan of the city, for carrying out, this great object, and for the purpose of arriving at Jas end-data water for the plan of the company, eache sing the extainty of making money out of the same of the company, eache sing the extainty of making money out of the same of the company, have accordially transferred chair interest. Such company, have according transferred chair interest such company to the city of Brooky on the objects of the public, independant and green reads to the public, independant and green from all political or personal interest. In commencing, this work, the whole of which belongs to the city of Brookyn, the directors have feet it incombon upon the act to an advertise and citizens generally to meet these on this beautiful hill designed for their reservoir ground, and ask of the Hon. George Hall, Mayor of the city of Brookyn, that he will here in behalf, and as representing the city, commence thair work by breaking ground, after which we hope some of the distinguished gonderage present will address you. The directors having secure; the efficient services of Mr. James P. Kirkwood, as their chief engineer, and having great conditions as the effect services of Mr. James P. Kirkwood, as their chief engineer, and having great conditions according to the city of Brookyn, and perseverance has become proverbial, would now pledge themselves to their relieve titizens that they will spar so pains, relying upon their cordinal ecoperation of the contrastic commence of the distincts state of the proper shall have become fruition—when our those shall have become fruition—when our those shall have become fruition—when our hopes and have been on the state of the great city of the city of Brookyn for the health and clambiant of the popple, and for t

Hall was commenced at a time when no one thought the city would reach so far, and when Judge Morae, who delivered the cratica on the occasion, expressed the belief that it would one day be the centre of business, he was laughed at. Few would have thought as he did, in looking at the sitts and vales between that spot and the ferry. Dr. K. mentoned the old fishe of the search socrees of the Nile in Abbysinia, and the blossings the annual flood brought to the villages in Egypt. It was long doubted whether the 201 they shood upon was it to produce the right kind of water for the people, but that matter had been getta's by the yreson's enterprise. For seven years had this matter been on the tapis, and he was rejoiced that the enterprise was about to be consummated. Brooklysiwas a city of charches, and he hope if would also be distinguished as a city of patriots and Christians. (Appl. 2026.)

Rev. Mr. Storks streeted to the advantages pure water would confer upon their city. It would be a bressing a long as grass grew and water run. The Brooklyn people were grateful at the prospect before them, for they have had hardly enough of water to stream by when New Yorkers made fun of them. For the factors of Brooklyn they were justified in being extitual. They laid the farmer element of the off chemistry—plent Jof land; landed, it was prophesiod that one day the long laining water. New York is city can give all the farmer element of the off chemistry—plent Jof land; landed, it was prophesiod that one day the long laining water. New York is city many strength on the bold bloff of the river, overfaraging the discharge of the strength of the past are to have a series of the past are the anactured of Bome—the Applan and the Chaudian way—but there will be a power at work under this hill; greater than any Rune knew—the power of steam. (Applause.) Travelless tell us that the noblest rules of the past are the anactured of Edme—the Applan and the Chaudian way—but there will be a power at work under this hill greater than any Rune kne

the future of that city, but he ballevad it would jet be not of ore tased. In the Old World everything, to be not of the future of that city of the stated preaching. (Laughter.) It was not that Brooklyn lands before he who had spoken, a sign that Mr. Prentice loved the stated preaching. (Laughter.) It was not that Brooklyn lacked speakers. Every night the streets were made bideous by the shouts of politicians whose eloquence hereard was not inspired by cold water. (Movement) To day the Doctor had got higher up in the world than he ever expected to do on Long Blans: (Laughter.) He hoped the people of Brooklyn world not forget their fathers, for no generation coals there for taself. In the Old World everything, resulting for taself. In the Old World everything, resulting for the state, and for the future of that city, but he balleved it would jet be one of the mightlest on the globe. All citizens we bound to do something for the State, aye, and for the Major Hull for living at this period. Hearencabe due to did Greets allegory of the horse who stamped upon the same thing. (Laughter.) Though my friend is not the same thing. (Laughter.) Though my friend is not the same thing. (Laughter.) Though my friend is not the same thing. (Laughter.) Though my friend he had a feeling for all who lived off the public crib. (Laughter.) It was would be a Brooklyn lithe best horse. (Laughter.) It was too bad to be compelled to drink water, in lass war, and been on Brooklyn lingular in the last war, and had caten with great relish the end a feeling for all who lived off the public crib. (Laughter.) It was too bad to be compelled to drink water, her public crib is a feeling for all who lived off the public crib. (Laughter.) It was too bad to be compelled to drink water, were years where, water, every where, water every where.

Water has two uses, for the outside and for the inside. People must have good water. If ever Mayor field we-tase field by himmercal and one has consistence don't always go together. The feat indignant when he

valving a large sum of money, has coouered in this city It seems that Mesers. Cunningham & Brother, merchants, ers of the ship Anna Nimball, which they sent out to Ma. less. Some two mor as or more strate, they authorized their brokers here to sell the sugars to arrive. They consequently effected a sale of the online cargo to Ma Havermeyer & Moller, large man refiners, of this city at 6%c. per pound, less 4 per cent for cash, to asrive in New York; on or before the 1st of August (to-day). It appears that the ship was detained by having, through stress of weather, to put into the lake of France, where she had to discharge some 200 tees before being ready for sea again, and has not yet making a 4: Merenga in the value of the cargo of about \$20,000 to \$25,000. The owners of the vassel and cargo it is raid, contend that the contract expired at 12 o'cle last night, and that the right of the purchasers to receive the sugars ceased at that time, and that they have the purchasers at such prices as they can obtain. They say that had the price of the sugar fullen, the purchasers, after the let of August, could have thrown it upon their bands, and that it was a bad ruly which would not work tend that the seilers cannot take advantage of their insbility to deliver the sugar, by contract, on or before the delivery of the sugar on arrival, whether before or after the 1st of August, or, in default of its delivery, to claim a settlement in their favor of the difference of tween the price at the time of purchase and the lat of contracts in other articles to be in their favor. The parties present strong points in defence of their respective riews, which, it is probable, only referees or a legal tribunal will be able to decide.

ABRESTED. - Elizabeth Kaiser, a German girl, 25 years of age, residing at No. 183 Varick street, yesterday appeared before Justice Osborne and made a complaint Chas. Schultz, a brick dealer, doing business in Green-wich street, and also against Madame Restell, alias Anna A. Lohman, residing at 162 Chambers street, charging the former with her seduction, under promise of marriage, and the letter with having perpetrated an abortion on her former with her seduction, under promise of marriage, and the letter with having perpetrated an abortion on her person. Her affidavit states further that, in July, 1853, she arrived in this city with a letter of it troduction from a Mrs. Faber, then living at 545 Greenwich street, in whose house she remained about six weeks, when she became acquainted with Schultz, who engaged her to take care of his three children, who had recently loss, their mother. She complied with his request, and lived with Mr. Schultz until last April, when he sent her away. She further states that while living at Schultz's house he, by promising to marry her as soon as he had been a widower for a year, and by telling her that his house should be her home while he lived, effected her seduction. Their intercourse commenced in March, 1854, and continued until the following November. On or about the first of November, believing herself to be encioned, she informed Schultz of the fact, who then requested her to visit a female friend of his (Madame Restell), who would inform her whether her surmises were correct, and if they proved so, he would marry her at once. The two accordingly visited Madame Restell, and while in her house Schultz had a private interview with her, and gave her money. The girl was then made to lie down, and the woman Restell produced an abortion upon her, without her being aware, until too late to prevent it, of what she was doing. The complainant was immediately after conducted by Schultz to his house, where she remained until last April, when he sont her away. From the time the abortion was produced up to the present, as he has been in very poor health, and wholly unable to work for a living, and hardly able even to walk. Upon this affidavit the magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of both Madame Restell and Schultz, and placed it in the hands of officers Sweeny and Marsh, of the Lower police court, who, the same day, arrested Madame Restell, and she was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge at

Meyers, a jeweller, doing business in Greenwich street, was yesterday arrested by officer Keefe, of the Chief's was yesterday arrested by officer Keefe, of the Chief's Bureau, charged with stealing is ounces of gold dust, valued at \$316, from Lieut. Farnham, late from California. It appears that Mr. Farnham hat his dust, amounting to 172 ounces, weighed at a responsible establishment in Wall street, and afterwards took it to Meyers, who made a bargain with him for it; but as the treasure was being weighed Mr. Farnham saw Meyers put a large sample of it into his pocket. He said nothing until the gold was weighed and found to be 18 cunces short. He then accused Meyers of having robbed him, and made a complaint against him before Justice Osborne for grand larceny. The magistrate held the accused to ball in \$1,000 to answer the charge.

Superior Court—General Term.
Chief Justice Oakley and Hon. Judges Hern.
Woodroff manifest.
Arriv 71 - 1 few mellippes and the Court adjoint to 1 few 20 of September.